# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*



**For sale at Public Auction,**

(If not disposed of at private sale.) that piece of well timbered LAND, known as the Shaw land, lying on the South side of Cross Creek, and joining the lands of Russell and estate of Eccles. A clause of warranty will be inserted in the deed. Terms made known on the day of sale. For further particulars apply to DAVID SHAW.
*June* 28. 1843. 60-4w

☞ The Carolinian will please copy.

**A CARD.**

Elliott Green, Asheborough, N. C.

THE duties of the Asheborough Female Institute will be resumed the second Monday in July, under the superintendence of its present Principal, Mrs. B. H. Whitney.

Those intending to enter their Daughters or wards, are requested to do so at the commencement of the session.

J. M. A. DRAKE, *Secretary.*
*June* 27. 1843. 60-2w

SPLENDID
**LOTTERIES**
**FOR JULY, 1843.**
***J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.***

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 39. for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria D. C. on Saturday, July 8. 1843.
*Fifteen Drawn Numbers!*
SPLENDID SCHEME.
Prize of $30,000, 1 ditto of $8,910, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 50 Prizes of 1,000, &c. &c. &c.
75 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

**50,000 DOLLARS.**

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class N for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, July 15, 1843.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
Grand Capital of $50,000, 1 Splendid Prize of $20,000, 1 Prize of $10,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,658, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 500, 50 of 400, &c.
78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets | | | | $130 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 26 Half | do | 65 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 26 Quarter | do | 32 50 |

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 40 for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, July 22, 1843.
CAPITALS.
Prize of $30,000, 1 ditto of 12,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,590, 1 of 3,227, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 40 Prizes of 1,000, 50 Prizes of 500, &c. &c. &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets | | | | $130 00 |
| Ditto | do | 25 Half | do | 65 00 |
| Ditto | do | 25 Quarter | do | 32 50 |

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 41 for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, July 29, 1843.
PRIZES.
Prize of $30,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 of 5,340, 1 of 3,000, 5 of 2,000, 5 Prizes of 1,500, 5 of 1,250, 5 of 1,200, 40 of 500, 300 of 200, &c. &c. &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

| | | | | |
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| Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets | | | | $130 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 26 Half | do | 65 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 26 Quarter | do | 32 50 |

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address
J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.
*June* 22, 1843. 60-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

**State of North Carolina,**

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*
Joel Prince ex. Timothy W. Spence, Duncan McLean, and John Spence.

It appearing, by the affidavit of Complainant, that Duncan McLean is not an inhabitant of this State: Notice is hereby given to the said Duncan McLean, that he personally be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity, for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur to the Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.
Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1843. ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
*Clerk & Master.*
50-6w]

**State of North Carolina,**

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*
William McIntyre vs. William Maxwell and others.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for Thomas Maxwell, Daniel Maxwell, and Daniel Maxwell (son of John,) personally to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity, for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer those things which shall be objected to them by Complainant, or plead or demur to said complaint, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.
Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1843.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
*Clerk & Master*
50-6w]

**Children's Toy Books,**
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

**J. & J. KYLE**

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

**DRY GOODS,**

*Among which are:*
Superfine Printed Lawns,
French, English and Domestic Prints,
Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Black and blue black Silks,
Colored Plain and Figured ditto,
Linen Pantaloon Stuffs,
Cotton ditto ditto,
Hamilton Jeans,
Kentucky ditto,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
With many other Goods; all of which being purchased before the late rise in Goods, at the late Package Sales, for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
*June* 27. 1843. 60tf

**Asheborough Male Academy.**

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 3d of July next. Terms same as heretofore, except Classical Tuition, which will be $15 per Session.
J. D. CLANCY, Principal.
*June* 16, 1843. 60-3wpd

**OIL.**

200 GALLONS Sperm, Winter Strained Bleached LAMP OIL, (pure,) a very superior article, warranted, and for sale lower than ever before offered in this market by the hogshead, barrel, or retail.
Also, 15 barrels TANNERS' OIL and 7 bbls. of LINSEED OIL.
A constant supply always on hand, and offered for sale unusually low, by the barrel or retail. Dealers and Manufacturers would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere.
JAMES MARTINE,
Hay Street, above the Post Office.
*May* 20. 1843. 56-3m

Received by Steamer Fayetteville,
10 BBLS. Woolsey and Woolsey's Superfine Crushed and Pressed SUGAR,
4 boxes Loaf ditto,
10 bbls. P. R. Sugar,
10 boxes Stuart's Candy.
ALSO,
100 bundles prime Northern HAY,
5 bbls. Spirits Turpentine,
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
*May* 25. 1843. 56tf

**NEW GOODS,**
***At Prices to suit the Times.***

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**
Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Satinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Laines, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.
A full assortment of
***Groceries and Hardware,***
Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.
H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square
*October* 25, 1842. 25-tf

**NEW GOODS.**

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of
**DRY GOODS,**
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.
Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.
***Also,***
A large and general assortment of **CANDLES**, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.
W. McL. McKAY.
*Fayetteville, Oct.* 10. 1842. 23tf

MORE CHEAP BOOKS.

THE Gypsies in Spain, and The Bible in Spain; United Irishmen; Conquest and Self Conquest; Jack Hinton; each at 50 cents.
The Wives of England; The Daughters of England; James's Forest Days; The Home, by Fredericka Bremer; Martin Chuzzlewit. No. 2; each at 12½ cts.
Allison's Europe, 25 cents per No.; Home, or the Iron Rule, by Mrs. Ellis; Tom Burke; Lockhart's Napoleon; each at 25 cents.
D'Aubigne's Reformation. $1 12½; Jarvis's Sandwich Islands, $2 37; Teacher's Assistant, 50 cents.
Just received by
E. J. HALE.
*June* 22.

RALEIGH AND GASTON
RAIL ROAD.

**FARE REDUCED.**

ON and after the 1st day of June, the fare for Passengers on this Road will be reduced to an average of 4½ cents per mile, or $4 from Raleigh to Gaston.
A reduction of the Stage fare South, from Raleigh to Columbia, will also be made in proportion corresponding with the above rates. Travellers from the North, destined to any point in the Middle or Western section of North Carolina, the upper part of South Carolina, or the Eastern portion of Tennessee, will find the route by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road the most expeditious and comfortable. Excellent Stage and Hack lines run South and West from Raleigh, and also in various other directions from the principal Depots on the Road.
☞ Persons from the North, wishing to travel this route, should be careful to take the Greensville Train at the Junction near Belfield, Va.
*R. & G. Rail Road Office, May* 26, 1843. 57-6t

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
*January* 11, 1843. 36tf

POWER LOOMS.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, Ten Mattawan Looms, calculated for heavy 4-4 goods, and may be run either plain or twilled, at $50.
C. B. MALLETT.
*March* 21. 1843. 46-tf

**Received per Fayetteville,**

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.
*On the River.*
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
*March* 3, 1843. 45tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
*Fayetteville, Sept.* 1, 1840. 13tf

**DRUGS, MEDICINES,**
**Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.**

THE Subscriber, by the recent arrivals, has received a large and general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., among which are the following:
Oxalic Acid; Muriatic, Nitric and Acetic Acids; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammonia; Flor. Benzoni; Blue Mass; Cubebs, pul.; Lapis Calaminaris; Digitatis; Elecampane; Ergot; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Tragacanth; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Manna; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil.
Also, a large lot of PATENT MEDICINES, all of which he will sell at his usual low prices.
JAMES A. McRAE.
*March* 18. 1843. 47tf

**JAMES SUNDY,**
**Trimmer and Harness Maker,**

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.
He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices
Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.
☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.
Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
All Work done by me repaired without charge, if fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time
*Fayetteville, April* 27, 1841. 47tf

**SPRING & SUMMER**
**GOODS.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York, a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
**GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CROCKERY,**
Which will be sold at the lowest market price.
PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.
*April* 14, 1843. 50tf

**PATENT MEDICINES.**

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.
For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

A WOMAN, about 27 years old, a good cook and house servant, with her two children, a girl 3 and another 1 year old, for sale. Enquire at this this office.
*June* 22. 59-tf


**State of North Carolina,**

MOORE COUNTY.
*Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D.* 1843.
Eliza McIver *vs.* David W. McIver.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, David W. McIver, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Gazette, published in the City of Raleigh, and in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, David W. McIver, to be and appear before our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken pro confesso, and the petition will be heard ex parte.
Witness, John Morison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1843, and the 67th of American Independence.
53-3m] JOHN MORISON, *C. S. C.*

*A Question to be answered.*—A Galena (Illinois) paper, adverting to the popular argument that the consumer has to pay on every article upon which a duty is levied, the amount of that duty, in addition to the cost of production and transportation, asks, why is it, then, that Lead only brings 2½ cents per pound, when the duty upon it is 3 cents?

## POETRY.

FROM THE NEW WORLD.

### "BEFORE THIS HEAD WAS GRAY."

BY CHARLES H. LEWIS.

Before this head was gray, in that enchanting time
When you were in your teens, my love, and I in manhood's prime;
When first my faltering tongue confessed I loved my lassie, dear,
And the lassie turned her blushing face, affecting not to hear;
'Twas then we pledged our youthful love, and as we both were poor,
We vowed we would enjoy *ourselves*, for we had nothing more:
And we are scarcely richer now, yet many a happy day
Has seen my bonnie lass and me, before this head way gray.

'Tis true we've sometimes troubles seen, and who that lives has not?
But we blessed the hand that chastened us and still its favor sought!
And when that parent hand sent joys, we felt those joys the more,
For rainbows never span the sky till storms have gone before.
If tempests lowered, our mutual love a mantle rare we found,
And still as colder blew the blast, we drew it closer round:
That mantle in our brighter days was never cast away,
For it became us bravely then—before this head was gray.

Before this head was gray, how many happy years,
We lived and loved, partaking all each others hopes and fears.
Our children round us now endear our cottage home,
And we look to them with confidence since helpless age has come.
We taught them all to trust in God, and tho' we leave them poor,
We know that honest industry has blessings rich in store,
And now in patience wait we till our souls are called away
To Him in whom we both believed—before this head was gray.

*Staunton, Va., Jan.* 30, 1843.

TRUE SOURCES OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

In the report of Mr. Webster's great Bunker Hill Oration first published the following pregnant passage was omitted. It is worthy to be written in the records of every American family:

It has been said with very much veracity, that the felicity of the American colonists consisted in their escape from the past. This is true, so far as respects political establishments, but no farther. They brought with them a full portion of all the riches of the past, in science, in art, in morals, religion and literature. *The Bible came with them. And it is not to be doubted, that to the free and universal reading of the Bible, is to be ascribed in that age, that men were much indebted for right views of civil liberty. The Bible is a book of faith, and a book of doctrines; but it is also a book which teaches man his own individual responsibility, his own dignity and his equality with his fellow man.*

Bacon and Locke, and Milton and Shakspeare also came with them. They came to form new political systems, but all that belonged to cultivated man, to family, to neighborhood, to social relations, accompanied them. In the Doric phrase of one of our own historians, "they came to settle on bare creation;" but their settlement in the wilderness nevertheless, was not a lodgment of nominal tribes, a mere resting place of roaming savages. It was the beginning of a permanent community, the fixed residence of cultivated men. Not only was English literature read but English, good English, was spoken and written, before the axe had made way to let in the sun upon the habitations and fields of the settlers. And whatever may be said to the contrary, a correct use of the English language is, at this day, more general throughout the United States, than it is throughout England herself. But another grand characteristic is, that in the English colonies, political affairs were left to be managed by the colonists themselves. This is another fact wholly distinguishing them in character as it has distinguished them in fortune, from the colonists of Spain. Here lies the foundation of that experience in self-government, which has preserved order, security, and regularity amidst the play of popular institutions. Home government was the secret of the prosperity of the North American settlements. The more distinguished of the New England colonists, with a most remarkable sagacity, and a long-sighted reach into futurity, refused to come to America unless they could bring with them charters providing for the administration of their affairs in this country.

Here, then, are the great elements of our political system orginally introduced, early in operation, and ready to be developed, more and more as the progress of events should justify or demand.

Escape from the existing political systems of Europe; but the continued enjoyment of its sciences and arts, its literature, and its manners; with a series of improvements upon its religious and moral sentiments and habits; Home governments; or the power of passing local laws, with a local administration.

Equality of rights.
Representative systems.
Free forms of government, founded on popular Representation.

*Fruits of Gambling.*—A clerk in New York has recently been arrested for embezzling funds from his employers to the amount of $10,000, which he confesses he lost at gambling houses. He had been in the confidence of his employers for nine years, and was to have been taken into copartnership a week after the discovery of his fraud! Is it not the duty of all who desire to keep their sons and clerks honest to aid in suppressing this vice?

*A Featheral.*—Perhaps some of our readers have never heard the *Featheral* story, altho' to others it is familiar. The actors in the scene lived in this County. One of them was a Candidate for the Legislature, of which body he had formerly been a member. Whilst canvassing the County he fell in with a man who in previous contests was one of his staunchest supporters, but who now avowed that he should not vote for him. Why not, said the Candidate, what reason is there for your change of opinion respecting me; oh, replied the man, I hear you have turned *Featheral*. Featheral, said the Candidate good-humoredly, what is that? I don't know exactly, responded the man, *but I allow it ain't a human!*

*Wilmington Chronicle.*

*The Devil Caught at Last!!*—On board the steamboat Patrick Henry, Captain Dorsey, just in from Attakapas, can be seen one of the most astonishing *Monsters* ever beheld by human eyes.

The thing appears to partake of three species, viz: man, beast and fish.

The head, shoulders and arms that of man, only the eyes very large, with one in the forehead, the other back or directly opposite.

The body, from arms to waist, that of fish; being covered with scales of an indescribable color.

From the waist down, that of beast, with cloven feet, grizzly long hair, and tail nine feet long; when undisturbed carries the tail round his neck, resembling a cravat.

It was captured by Capt. Dorsey and part of his crew, while wooding near Lake Merinqua, after a severe fight; was finally secured by an expert Spaniard, with a rope round its neck.

When standing erect is between four and five feet high.

This astonishing creature may be expected at St. Martinsville, on the steamer Patrick Henry, on Monday, the 5th June. The throng to see it yesterday (May 31) in New Orleans was immense.

N. B.—It is supposed to be the Quahoo—a thing heretofore regarded as fabulous.

We are astonished that the people of St. Martinsville and vicinity were puzzled in determining the nature of the animal they had caught. They have captured that exceedingly rare animal 'a live Tylerman.' The description will answer for nothing else under the sun.—*N. O. Tropic.*

The multiplicity of wonderful phenomena, all going to prove that this is the last year our world is to keep afloat, is truly alarming. One of the latest and most fearful we find detailed in the Portland Bulletin, as follows:

We saw a dog trotting by our window just now, whose tail was curled up so as to form a perfect figure three. And inasmuch as the animal ran on four legs—corresponding to the numeral going to make out the requisite number '43, we could not help thinking it a remarkable circumstance. The dog was a grey muzzled little cur, looking as though he might be just about eighteen years old, a remarkable age for a cur to arrive at, mind you. If this were the case, there is another wonderful coincidence in the matter, and the prophetic period is made out—1843.

*"Books of the Season."*—Our library table is strewed with books of the season, the principal of which is our Grocer's Book; and we find that we have let these matters get into such arrears, that the authors or compilers of these books must naturally be impatient for us to take some notice of them. Our Grocer's Book is an instructive little manual, from which we find that coffee is two shillings a pound, and that moist sugar is sold at the rate of seven pence the pound—presenting a curious analogy to the income tax. We may, however, draw a distinction; for while the one is sweet, the other is bitter. Our Butcher's Book is a very curious production, and is written partly in hieroglyphics, particularly that part of it which relates to *items*; though the sum total is set out with laudable distinctness. We have not been very well pleased with the annotations, and there is a note at the end of the last page which we thought extremely irrelevant. It speaks of the necessity the author is under of meeting a heavy payment on a certain day, and craves the assistance of the individual to whom the book is dedicated. It will be seen that the author is of sanguine temperament, which is liable to lead him to the commission of some absurdities.—*London "Punch."*

*A Drag-Net for Candidates.*—The late Democratic Convention of New Hampshire, considering the approaching selection of candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, passed a resolution expressing "great confidence in the principles and patriotism of Martin Van Buren, John C. Calhoun, Richard M. Johnson, Lewis Cass, James Buchanan, Levi Woodbury, James K. Polk, and Wm. R. King."

*A Relic of the Revolution.*—Died in Derry, (N. H.) on the 8th instant, Major George Burnham, in the 94th year of his age. He served in the Continental army through the entire Revolutionary struggle without a single furlough, even to visit his friends, and was engaged in most of the battles of the Revolution. He possessed an intellect of a high order which he retained in an extraordinary manner to the latest period of his life.

Bull-fights for President are of frequent occurrence on the Western waters. Clay in every instance has a very large majority of all the votes; Van Buren, Johnson, Calhoun, and Cass follow after; and generally in the order here given.

THE IRISH WIFE.

A lean, pale, haggard looking man, so striking a contrast to the Kerry farmer, as to be absolutely startling, advanced to the table, at which sat the patient and good tempered secretary of the society, and asked if his reverence would be in shortly? A pretty delicate looking young woman, very scantily clad, perfectly clean, was looking over his shoulder as he asked the question.

'I think I have seen you before, my good man, said the secretary, and it is not many weeks ago.'

'It was more his brother than he—it was indeed,' answered the haggard man's wife, courtesying and advancing a little before her husband.—He interrupted her.

'Don't try to screen me, Nelly, I don't deserve it from you! See the way I beat her last night, gentlemen, on both arms like a brute as I was.'

'It was'nt you, dear,' said the young woman, drawing her thin shawl more closely around her bruised arms; 'It was the strength of spirits did it, and not himself—he's as quiet a man as there is in the city of Cork when he's sober; and as fine a workingman; and he would'nt hurt a hair of my head, barrin' he was in liquor.'

The poor creature's affectionate appeal on behalf of her erring husband was interrupted by the secretary again demanding if he had not taken the pledge before? 'I did it sir—stand back Nelly, don't try to screen me. I came here and took it from Father Macleod—and, God forgive me, I broke it too. I broke it last night or rather all day yesterday, and, 'never heed any more about it, James, dear,' said the wife eagerly, 'never need telling any more about it. A man may be overtaken once, and yet make a fine Christian after all. You would'nt be sending him from the priest's knee because he broke it once. When, as I said before, it was his brother was in it, and not he, only for company.'

'I had no heart to come this morning, only for her,' said the husband,' she remembered his reverence preaching about there being more joy in heaven over one man like me, than ninety and nine good men. Oh! if she would let me tell the wickedness of my past life, and the sin and shame that have followed me.'

'It was the drink, James,' reiterated the wife earnestly. 'Do not be distressing yourself for it was nothing but the drink—Sure, when sober, there isn't a more loving husband, or tenderer father on Ireland's grounds—and now you'll be true to the pledge, and its happy we'll be, and prosperous—for the master told me this blessed morning, that if he could depend on you for soberness, you'd earn twenty-five shillings a week, and have the credit of a money man, and you will James—you will—for my sake and for the sake of the children at home.'

'Ay,' he interrupted, and for the sake of the broken hearted mother that bore me—and for the sake of little Mary whom I crippled in the drink—O! when the sweet look of that baby is on me—her sweet patient look—I think the gates of heaven can never open to such a sinner!"

While he made this confession, his arms hung powerless by his side; and his pallid face lengthened into an expression of helpless, hopeless, irreclaimable misery. The wife turned and burst into tears. Several evinced the quick sympathies of Irish natures: for they shuddered and murmured, 'The Lord be betwixt us and harm, and look down upon them both!' the woman was the first to recover consciousness; impelled by a sudden burst of feeling, she threw her bruised arms around her husband's neck, recalling him to himself by all the tender phrases of Irish affection.

We can never forget the agonized earnestness with which the unhappy man took the pledge, the beautiful picture of his gentle and endearing wife, as she stood beside him; or the solemn response that followed from a score of voices, 'O then, God strengthen thee to keep it!'

*Ireland by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall.*

*Postmaster at Troy.*—The Troy Budget, which is a semi-official organ of the Tyler Administration, announces that a commission for the Troy Post Office is in Mr. George R. Davis's possession, and "that the present incumbent is superseded *at the* pleasure *of that gentleman!*" The administration has its own peculiar fashion of doing every thing, but this allowing one person to hold a supersedeas *in terrorem*, as it were, over the head of another, is truly original. The public will be curious to see how long Gen. Davis will allow "the present incumbent" to remain a sort of tenant at will of the Troy Post Office.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.

*Political.*—The "imp" of the Florence (Ala.) Enquirer office recommends to the Calhoun papers the following wisely written ticket:—

FOR PRESIDENT.
J. C. C.—*John can't come it.*
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
L. W.—*Levi won't.*

*Killed by a Corn Doctor.*—The New Haven Herald, under its obituary head, notices the death of Mr. Justus Williams, a respectable citizen of Essex (Deep River) and an exemplary and worthy man, by lock-jaw, occasioned by the applications of a *Corn Doctor.*


REDUCED TERMS,
TO SUIT THE HARD TIMES.

THIS PAPER IS PUBLISHED AT
**Two Dollars in advance,**
**Two Dollars and Fifty Cents during the year, or,**
**$3 00 at the end of the year.**

## Communications.

### *To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District of North Carolina.*

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I stated in a letter published in the Raleigh Register a short time since, that Gen. *Saunders* "denied" during the discussion between him and myself at Fayetteville, that Mr Calhoun introduced the Bank Bill of 1816. I proved my allegation by the Journal of Congress. In the last number of the Register, however, Gen. Saunders comes out with what purports to be an extract from his Speech, on Monday last of our Wake Special Court. In that he says, "I desire to notice what has been said by Mr. Miller in regard to a matter which occurred in the Debate at Fayetteville. When Mr. Miller had said Mr Calhoun reported the Bank Bill of 1816, he (Mr. Saunders) *'simply asked him if he was not mistaken.'* Mr. M. said not. Mr. Saunders said in answer, it was of no importance, as he admitted Mr. C. voted for it."

In reply to this "Extract," I say most unequivocally, that General Romulus M. Saunders *did deny flatly during the discussion in Fayetteville, that* Mr. *Calhoun reported the Bank Bill of* 1816, and his attempt to get off on the ground that he *"merely* asked me if I was not *mistaken"* is, to call it by no harsher name, a miserable effort at deception. I call public attention to the following proof. Let every Voter in the District read it and learn the true character of General Saunders:

CUMBERLAND, June 26. 1843.

*Dear Sir:* Your note requesting me to give you a statement agreeable to my recollection of that part of the discussion between General Saunders and yourself, before the people of this County, on the 5th of the present month, as relates to the position occupied by J. C. Calhoun on the Bank question in 1816 has just been handed me; and I hasten to reply to it. In the course of your reply to Saunders whilst reviewing the course of Mr. Calhoun relative to the currency, you stated that Calhoun was the author of or introduced the Bill incorporating the United States Bank in 1816. When Mr. Saunders interrupted you and *denied* that Mr. Calhoun introduced it, you then stated that at all events he *voted* for it, and made a speech in its favor, and your impressions were that he *reported* it (the Bill) from the Committee.

I may not have given you the precise words used, but I cannot be mistaken in the substance, as I was sitting within a few feet of Saunders during the discussion.

With sentiments of respect and esteem,
Yours, &c. D. McNEILL.

P. S. I have conversed with several persons since that time, and have found none of any party but seemed to understand it much as I do. D. McN.

My recollection of the occurrence concurs entirely with Mr. McNeill's. JOHN MURPHY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. June 27, 1843.

H. W. Miller, Esq.—Sir: In reply to your inquiry what my recollection was in regard to the denial of Gen. Saunders, that John C. Calhoun was not the person who reported the Bill to establish a U. S. Bank in 1816, I hereby state, that I was sitting on the same platform with Gen. Saunders and yourself, and distant about three feet; and I well remember the circumstance. You asserted that Jno. C. Calhoun was Chairman of the Committee and reported the Bill to charter the Bank of the U. States in 1816. Gen. Saunders interrupted you, and *emphatically denied your assertion*, and as near as I can recollect, in these words: "No, no, Mr Miller, it's not so." You appeared to be astonished at this *abrupt denial*, and after some few words, said that at least he advocated the bill in a speech and voted for it, which Gen. Saunders admitted. Respectfully, yours, &c.
GURDON DEMING.

I was present at the debate alluded to above, and recollect distinctly, Gen. Saunders' *denial* of Calhoun's having reported the bill to charter the Bank of the United States in 1816 and fully concur in the statement made above by G. Deming, Esq.
HENRY LILLY.

After these Certificates I say nothing more. It may become necessary however for me to expose other *misrepresentations* contained in this "*Extract.*" I shall speak out plainly in this matter.

Your Fellow Citizen,
HENRY W. MILLER.
*Raleigh, June* 29, 1843.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

### *To the People of the Fifth District, composed of the Counties of Wake, Johnston, Wayne, Cumberland, Chatham, and Moore:*

FELLOW CITIZENS: I ask your attention for a moment to the few remarks I desire to make. You will be called on in a short time to vote for some person to represent you in the next Congress of the U. States. I am a plain man and dislike all double dealing. Then I ask you these questions: Can *you*, will you, vote for a man who is ready, for the sake of office, to act as Gen. Saunders does? Look at his conduct last Winter, whilst the election of U. S. Senator was pending;—playing into the hands of one party and splitting off a fraction of the other, to procure his own advancement: Keeping the Legislature in a state of trouble and turmoil for weeks, neglecting the business of the People the whole time:—Will you support such a man? Can you countenance a man who has, for thirty years and upwards, been filling his pocket out of the public crib, and still cries out *more*, MORE, MORE. Are the offices and emoluments of Government created for one man or one set of men? As true Republicans you will answer *no*. But let me ask you, in the next place, are you disposed to give your support to Romulus M. Saunders, who, after being elected to Congress, abandoned his business there, attended all his Courts in the District, took fees from the People as his clients, and then received his $8 *per day for every day he was absent?* Can you sanction such conduct? Look at it. He has two irons in the fire at once,—*two ways* of making money out of the People at the same time. He gets his fees and also his $8 per day allowance. For what? For any services rendered? No; but for being absent and neglecting his business. He may plead "that others did it," but certainly that is no excuse. Because one member or a dozen members of Congress do wrong, it is no justification for him. Because one man steals, or does wrong to his neighbor or his country, it is no reason why you or I should. Gen. Saunders admitted he took pay for the time he was absent at his Courts, is it right? Will you approve of it? As true Republicans you are compelled to answer *no*.

But the most important question I have to ask you is this: Can you, will you, as good men and true patriots, vote for Romulus M. Saunders, who has repeatedly received *fees* and *commissions* for getting Pensions for the Widows and Orphans of Revolutionary Pensioners, though *at the very time he was their Representative!*—Acting as lawyer or counsel and Representative too,—charging his $8 per day, and then an additional fee for doing the business of the most needy of his constituents! It is unexampled, cruel, oppressive, injurious, and utterly unworthy a Representative in Congress! In one case he actually refused, when the old widow denied his right to charge so exorbitant a fee, to give up the Certificate to her, and she had actually to threaten him with suit for it. Does this become a Representative? Will you give your votes to a man who would so far forget all charity, all justice, all right, all decency, as to do this? It is too mean.

Let the blood of every soldier who died in the Revolution, cry out against the Congressman who would thus act.

Fellow citizens, will you, *can* you, support *Romulus M. Saunders* after all these things? They were proved on him. He was obliged to admit them in open day, during the discussion on Monday last between him and his opponent, Henry W. Miller. I say again, will you support him? *No*, No, let every honest farmer answer.

A VOTER OF WAKE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

*Mr. Hale:* In making arrangements for the Celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, the citizens of Fayetteville are reminded of the inconvenience so often felt in this place for the want of a public Hall for the accommodation of such meetings. The character of the place certainly demands some provision of this sort. The population of the place, though comparatively small, cannot, in the event of any general meeting, be accommodated, without calling upon the Churches for the use of their buildings, and though through their favor no disappointment has ever occurred, yet it is evident that a feeling of dissatisfaction, as well as a question of propriety, exists upon the subject. If the Churches were all to close their doors against such meetings, (as they have a right to do, and as many think they ought to do, and as all but one, I am informed, have done,) we would on many occasions be made to feel very awkward.

We have several small associations whose objects are praiseworthy, and merit the favorable consideration of the public, but whose means separately would not justify the idea of erecting buildings; had we a public Hall these associations would be facilitated in the objects of their existence; public lectures or addresses would be encouraged, and important facilities afforded for the diffusion of useful knowledge, and the improvement of the condition of society.

I merely ask the favor of you to call public attention to the subject, hoping it may elicit the efforts of some older citizen in its favor.

If the idea should find favor, then I will endeavor to devise a plan by which the work may be accomplished, and to shew the legitimacy, as well as the advantage, of the Commissioners granting the privilege of the old Academy Lot for the purpose of a site for the building.

CLARENDON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

### TEMPERANCE MEETING IN ANSON.

Pursuant to notice previously given, a large and respectable number of citizens met at a school house near James Boggan's and others, on Wednesday 21st June, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society. The meeting was organised by calling Col. George D. Boggan to the Chair, and appointing G. W. Meachum Secretary. By the request of the Chair, the object of the meeting was set forth by the Rev. H. H. Durant in a very handsome and appropriate address, and was succeeded by the Rev. A. B. Smith, who gratified his hearers for about half an hour with an able and eloquent speech, setting forth in brilliant colors the evils arising from an excessive use of spiritous liquors, and in answering all the most formidable objections urged against the establishment of Temperance Societies.

The Pledge was then read by the Secretary, and signed by forty-one persons.

On motion, H. B. Hammond was unanimously elected President of the Society; William T. Caraway and George D. Boggan Vice Presidents, and G. W. Meachum Secretary.

On motion of Henry Durant,

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and forwarded to the Editor of the Observer for publication

On motion, the meeting adjourned.
GEORGE D. BOGGAN, Ch'n.
G. W. MEACHUM, Sec'y.

*Extract of a Letter from a friend in Alabama.*

The last accounts I had from Mobile said that Exchange was about fourteen per cent. against our money. It is difficult to surmise a time when matters may be better, or when Alabama money will be received at par; for the last Legislature, though they put in liquidation all the Branches of the State Bank, yet they took no definite step as to the amount of outstanding claims that should be called in annually. This was left to the discretion of the Presidents and Directors of the several Branches; and if an opinion of the future may be formed by judging of the past, there is nothing on which to ground the expectation that a salutary change has been effected. Our last Legislature, or the majority, was composed of the same materials (Democratic stuff,) of those preceding Legislatures that have robbed the people of Alabama, through Presidents and Directors of Banks, of ten or eleven millions of dollars. This enormous sum will have to be paid shortly to the bond-holders, by either repudiation or taxation. The former of these is decidedly most democratic, and I doubt not but it will yet be resorted to in Alabama, in preference to the latter. Democratic ingenuity may discern, but I own that I cannot perceive any difference, in the principle of robbing constituents and of defrauding non-residents or foreigners. The men who are so destitute of honor as to perpetrate the first, will not scruple, if interest suggest, to commit the second.

A people, however, may submit without murmur to have "their hard earnings" squandered by dishonest legislators, but I am not persuaded that they should rest quiet when the right of representation has been invaded. Our last Legislature, as you have seen, in democratic fury, have done this. I allude to the anti-Southern act of laying off the State into Congressional districts upon the basis of white representation only, excluding from numbers the three-fifths of the slave population. By this act they have virtually rejected the three-fifths clause of the Constitution of the United States, and done more in sowing the seeds of discontent to the institution of slavery in our State, than all the publications of the abolitionists, put into the hands of the people, could have effected for years. A bolder step in favor of the abolitionists could not have been taken. In proof of this, in order to defend the measure, its advocates here have to resort to the very arguments, and frequently the identical language, which was employed by the opponents of the three-fifths clause when the Constitution was submitted for adoption in the Convention of the several States. This affinity shows clearly the ground which they occupy. But above all, what increases our surprise is this, that the measure proceeds from a party which has arrogated to itself the peculiar defence of slavery, and not unfrequently, when political capital it was thought could be made by it, charged the Whigs with being connected with the abolitionists of the North. If they have been really sincere in all this, with what an inward sense of shame for the folly and degradation of their State, must the members of our next Congress, that may be elected upon the white basis representation, take their seats in the Hall of Representatives! With what front, with what visage, can they rise in their places and defend the South against assaults upon the institution of slavery? How will they meet Mr. Giddings?—How will they escape the fraternal hugs and philanthropic embraces of that veteran opposer of slavery, the venerable John Quincy Adams? The defenders of this nefarious measure I conceive to be equal to the task, and they must settle the terms of etiquette that shall be observed between them.

A good effect, however, has grown out of this unprincipled act of our Legislature. It has not only roused, but it has grappled the Whigs together "with hooks of steel," and their united efforts at the August election will administer a signal rebuke to a party which possess so little justice that, for a temporary advantage, will spurn the Constitution of the United States, and sacrifice the best interest of their country.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

### COMPENSATIONS AND CONSOLATIONS.

In the beautiful letters of consolation and of grief between two celebrated men of antiquity, one of them advises the other to take refuge, from the affliction of a severe domestic loss, in the exertions of public affairs and the honorable pleasure of conferring benefits on his country. "Alas," he replies, "there was a time when such a remedy as you propose might have availed, and when they whom individual calamities overwhelmed could escape from their private misfortunes into the contemplation or creation of public greatness or happiness. But now all this is denied us, and every distress at home is deepened by the spectacle abroad of public affairs as disheartening to the citizen as bereavements like mine are to the man."

Such is, in no slight degree, the feeling which, for some time, has been spreading over the minds of many. A dangerous discouragement, amounting almost to dismay, has seized upon the public spirit. The good find that the most unprincipled counsels but too often succeed; the able, who will not consent to seek their support in every bad and shallow delusion, are dragged down and trodden over by every base competitor; while the Public, continually deceived in its unwisely chosen favorites, is, because they whom it preferred have proved worthless, falling fast into the still more deplorable error of believing that all are corrupt alike. If, in the popular favor, honor, worth, patriotism, capacity, experience, independence and all that gives rectitude, zeal, loftiness, disinterestedness to public service, are continually worsted by the fatal arts of the mere demagogue, so that fitness to perform one's part nobly and to serve the country usefully becomes an almost certain exclusion from popularity, what must follow? He who would rise must disencumber himself of every inconvenient virtue; abilities must bend themselves, not to working out the public good, but to flattering the prevailing popular passion; and all the good, who are not driven from public affairs, must at last abandon them in despair.

With this wide expulsion or withdrawal from the public employments of those who could give them a just dignity and efficiency, a still more general and disastrous effect has gone hand in hand—an apathy of the good and intelligent at large, who (though taking no direct share in politics, except as a portion of the constituent body) might yet, by their votes or their influence there, have at last retrieved things from their present unhappy condition. But in them the gloom of long public adversity, the disappointment of nearly every hope, has at last engendered distrust of our institutions themselves and forebodings of a result so uniformly unfortunate, that many of them, too prone to consider public affairs as given over to hopeless confusion and error, abandon the struggle, and seek in the selfish care of their private pursuits the only remedy or compensation which public disorder and distraction can afford.

Yet, while the brave, the good, and the prudent preserve their courage and their constancy, there is always hope in public affairs. There is no nobler instance of Roman wisdom than that proceeding of their Senate after the terrible blow at Cannæ. Instead of yielding to the popular consternation or visiting upon the unfortunate commander (as would be sure to happen in this country) the wrath which could only have weakened the public spirit still more, they sent a deputation to the brave but illjudging leader, to thank him that, after so dreadful an overthrow, "he had not despaired of the Republic;" for they knew that while they kept alive in the minds of their countrymen that loftiest of resources, confidence in their own brave spirit and in what that can effect, they could never be reduced too low for hope. Our own Revolutionary history affords a like example of magnanimous prudence in the resolutions sent by the Virginia Assembly to General Gates, after the disastrous battle of Camden.

No man can, in such a contest as that we are now waging, safely quit the field. As to withdrawing from the fight, abandoning the country to its fate, while we can yet

"Strike one stroke for life or death,"

no man should be weak enough to think of it. Unquestionably it is well to look after our private affairs, as so many of us have need to do. But what will it profit to have done so, if meantime we suffer those to take the sway whose success can give us nothing short of renewed ruin, public and private? If, then, we go back to our fields, let it be as our ancestors did in Indian times, when every one ploughed with a rifle and shot-pouch at his back. The entire safety of all we have, public or private, is at stake. It is a question, almost now, whether we are to be a society or not; and every man should now work with one hand and fight Locofocoism with the other.

*Loan to the United States.*—The proposals for a loan pursuant to the recent notice of the Secretary of the Treasury, were opened last night after the arrival of the mails. The number of competitors was great, and a much larger amount was offered than that required. The highest offer was $102 37½ for $100 of five per cent. stock. Another was made at $101 55. The residue was taken at $101 01 by several institutions and individuals, but chiefly by John Ward & Co. of New York, with an option to convert a portion of the amount into four per cent. stock at an equivalent rate.—*Malisonian.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

### TENDER CONSCIENCES.

The modern Democrats, and the Candidate for Congress in this District, among them, cannot conscientiously vote to establish a Bank of the United States, because they believe it to be *unconstitutional*. Mr. Madison may be presumed to know something about the meaning of the Constitution, having been the *master workman* in the formation of that great palladium of our National Rights, and had some small pretensions to wisdom and patriotism withal. In his Message to the next Congress, after that which, in 1816, established a Bank, he says:—

FOR THE INTERESTS OF THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE, *as well as for the purposes of the Treasury, it is essential that the nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit and use, wherever it may circulate.* THE CONSTITUTION HAS ENTRUSTED CONGRESS EXCLUSIVELY, WITH THE POWER OF CREATING AND REGULATING A CURRENCY OF THAT DESCRIPTION, AND THE MEASURES TAKEN DURING THE LAST SESSION IN EXECUTION OF THE POWER, GIVE EVERY PROMISE OF SUCCESS. THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN ORGANIZED UNDER AUSPICES THE MOST FAVORABLE AND CANNOT FAIL TO BE AN IMPORTANT AUXILIARY TO THOSE MEASURES.

Gen. Saunders may be presumed to accord to his, and our old favorite, William H. Crawford, some little intelligence and honesty, inasmuch as he once sacrificed the vote of the State to him. In a letter written to C. J. Ingersoll, in 1831, this great man and disinterested Republican said:—

"The provision in the constitution, which gives Congress the power to pass all laws which may be necessary and proper to carry into effect the enumerated powers, gives Congress the right to pass the bank bill, unless a law most proper to carry into effect the power to collect and disburse the revenue, should be excluded by that provision.

"The opponents of the constitutionality of the bank place great stress upon the word *"necessary,"* contained in the grant of power, and insist that no law can be necessary but such, that without which the power could not be carried into effect. Now, this construction appears to me to be indefensible. It does seem to me, that the words "necessary and proper" cannot exclude a law that is most proper to carry the power into effect. Yet the unconstitutionality of the bank can only be pronounced upon that construction.

"It does appear to me that the framers of our Constitution never could have intended to exclude the passage of a law most proper to carry into effect, because it might be carried imperfectly into effect by another law. My construction of the grant of power to pass all laws which may be necessary to carry the enumerated powers into effect, include the power to pass all laws which are necessary and proper to carry the enumerated powers into effect in the most perfect and complete manner, and not in an incomplete and imperfect manner."

We certainly feel great deference and respect for the opinions and conscience of Judge Saunders, but we must be allowed to think that James Madison and William H. Crawford are tolerably safe guides in questions of Constitutional Law.

But what will our tender-hearted Democrats say to the recorded opinions of Gen. Jackson, the old Hero of two Wars and multitudinous fights? In his first Message, he says:—

"If such an Institution is deemed essential to the fiscal operations of the Government, I submit to the wisdom of the Legislature whether a NATIONAL ONE, founded upon the credit of the Government and its revenues, might not be devised which would avoid all constitutional difficulties, and at the same time secure all the advantages to the Government AND THE COUNTRY that are expected to result from the present Bank."

In his second Annual Message, he says:—

"In the spirit of improvement and compromise which distinguishes our country and its institutions, it becomes us to inquire, whether it be not possible to secure the advantages afforded by the present bank, THROUGH THE AGENCY OF A BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, so modified in its principles and structure as to obviate constitutional and other objections. It is thought practicable to organise such a Bank, with the necessary Offices as a branch of the Treasury department, based on the public and individual deposits," &c. &c. "In times of public emergency, the capacities of such an institution might be enlarged by legislative provisions."

In his third Annual Message, he says:—

"Entertaining the opinions heretofore expressed in relation to the Bank of the United States *as at present organised*, I felt it my duty in my former messages frankly to disclose them in order that the attention of the Legislature and the people should be seasonably directed to that important subject. Without a more particular reference to the views of the subject then expressed, I leave it for the present to the investigation of an enlightened people and their representatives."

In his Veto Message, he says:—

"That a Bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by the government, might be so organised as not to infringe on our own delegated powers or the reserved right of the States, I do not entertain a doubt. Had the Executive been called upon to furnish the project of such an institution, the duty would have been cheerfully performed."

The framers of the Constitution may also, without violence, be supposed to know something about its meaning. In 1791, the first Bank of the United States was chartered. In the Senate which chartered that Bank, EIGHT had been members of the Convention which framed the Constitution. Of these eight, John Langdon of New Hampshire, Wm. S. Johnson of Connecticut, Rufus King of New York, Robert Morris of Pennsylvania, Richard Basset of Delaware, and Geo. Read of Delaware, voted for the Bank, and Pierce Butler of South Carolina and William Few of Georgia, voted against it—six for and two against the Bank. Of the members of the House of Representatives, eight also, had been in the Convention at the formation of the Constitution. Of these eight, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, Nicholas Gilman of New Hampshire, George Clymer of Pennsylvania and Thomas Fitzsimons of Pennsylvania, voted for the Bank of 1791; and James Madison of Virginia, Abraham Baldwin of Georgia, Daniel Carrol of Maryland and Hugh Williamson of North Carolina, voted against it. Mr. Madison, as we have shown, afterwards changed his opinion in favor of the constitutionality of a Bank, leaving only FIVE who had been members of the Convention opposed to a Bank (whether on Constitutional or other gounds, we have no means of knowing) and E-LEVEN who assisted in the formation of the Constitution, in favor of it. Add to these, George Washington of Virginia, who presided at the formation of the Constitution and who signed the Bank bill of 1791, and Alex. Hamilton of New York, who had been a member of the Convention, and who, as Secretary of the Treasury, advised General Washington to sign this Bank bill, and the members of the Convention as far as their opinions are expressed, stand—for a bank, 13; against it, 5, as follows: in favor of the constitutionality of a Bank, WASHINGTON, MADISON, HAMILTON, LANGDON, JOHNSTON, KING, MORRIS, BASSETT, READ, SHERMAN, GILMAN, CLYMER and FITZSIMONS. Against a Bank (whether on grounds of Constitutionality or expediency not known to us) BUTLER, FEW, BALDWIN, CARROL and WILLIAMSON.

After all this—at this great distance of time from the formation of that sacred instrument—in these pure and patriotic and very scrupulous times—when Democrats receive wisdom by direct inspiration we suppose, and are so extremely sensitive, and so dreadfully conscientious, the opinions of the Father of his Country, and his worthy coadjutors in the great work of establishing a Government, are not to be considered as authority at all, when the mighty minds of our day have taken hold of Constitutional *exegevis!* If this be not the sublimity of arrogance, then we know nothing about the matter.

*Whig Convention in Mississippi.*—The Whigs of the State of Mississippi met in convention at Jackson on the 12th instant, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Auditor of Public Accounts. It was one of the largest assemblages of the kind ever convened in the State. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout its deliberations. Numerous eloquent and able speeches were made by the Hon. S. S. Prentiss and other talented gentlemen present during the session of the Convention, which lasted two days. On Tuesday evening an adjournment was carried, after nominating unanimously the following candidates:

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEORGE H. CLAYTON, of Lowndes,
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
LOUIS G. GALLOWAY, of Holmes.
FOR AUDITOR,
LUKE LEA, of Hinds.
FOR TREASURER,
WILLIAM HARDEMAN, of Madison.

The gentlemen composing it are all men of high character, and as true Whigs as any State in the Union can boast.

No Congressional nominations were made, for the reason that the State has not been districted in accordance with the act of Congress. If the Legislature, which convenes in July, performs its duty and divides the State into Congressional districts, each district will make its own nomination. But if that body refuses obedience to the law of Congress, the Whigs will take no part in the matter, but allow the election to go by default.—*New Orleans Tropic.*

*New Hampshire.*—The Legislature of this State, after a spirited discussion, has voted, by 136 to 84, that no railroad shall be constructed within its borders until the company shall first pay to each owner of lands which they propose to cross whatever he shall choose to exact for the privilege. This barbarian act, until repealed, knocks in the head all plans for any further extension of railroads within the limits of New Hampshire. One million of people may earnestly desire the construction of a public work most vital to the interests of all, yet *one* rapacious knave or obstinate dunce, who owns fifty acres of good for nothing ravine in some mountain gorge, has the power to say to the whole State, "You shall not cross my land unless you pay me five million dollars for it," and the work is paralyzed.

A bill to divide the State into four Congressional Districts, in obedience to the Congressional Apportionment act, has been killed in the House—laid on the table by 122 to 99.—*New York Tribune.*

*The Political Bat.*—When Esop, or Babrius, or whoever the Boyles and Bentleys may seule it to have been, composed his fable about that equivocal animal that thought to reign king of both birds and beasts, by being made up of either, he certainly must have had in his thoughts some political bat like that which we now have, flitting between night and day, and belonging to neither.

It was a discreet thought of a creature of that size to supplant the eagle, that only soars by day, and the wolf that prowls only in the dark, by trying to be fowl and beast at once. It flies, but not enough for a bird, and loves that doubtful time of day which birds shun: it has four legs, but creeps very poorly, and to the eyes of a beast does not look like one. They that have wings disown and cuff it, if it dares come forth into the air while they are there; and those that go on all fours will hold no fellowship with it, because they think it has once flown, however ill. Nothing, therefore, is left to the poor paradox of political zoology but to flutter about when honest birds have gone to roost, and, in a twilight of public affairs like the present catch insects that are looking for offices.—*National Intelligencer.*

"The President has been greatly deceived by a horde of selfish, creeping, crawling, wincing, whining, craven-hearted, double-faced, sycophantic, hypocritical, lubberly puppies, who prowl around him, seeking a fat place in the nation's pantry! Hundreds of this class have not only sought but obtained lucrative situations!"

The above paragraph, from that able Administration paper, the "Miamian," published at Dayton, Ohio, contains as much truth as poetry—perhaps more. There is no use in denying the fact, that many of these double-faced political hypocrites have succeeded in deceiving the President, and obtaining place under the Government, some of whom we shall take special delight in exposing in due time. We have an eye to the men, and when we open our batteries there will be no let-up till the truth prevails.

*New York Aurora & Union.*

Here we have, upon the authority of the leading journal of the Administration, full confirmation of all that we have ever said, of the sycophancy and servility, the hypocrisy and the duplicity of the "horde" who have besieged the President in his palace day after day for the last twelvemonth, and, upon the admission of the "Aurora," have *succeeded* in deceiving him and getting from him places in the Government, &c. It could not be otherwise than that, if the President's late visit to the North had but this effect, it should have opened his eyes to the systematized deceit which these gentry have practised upon him. *He has* found out a few of "the truth," and the Aurora seems to be well-disposed to disclose the remainder.

We wait for the revelation.

*National Intelligencer.*

*A Painful Rumor.*—A letter from Philadelphia says:—For the last few days I have heard of rumors of the most painful character relative to the health and condition of mind of Mr. Nicholas Biddle. It is said that he is actually laboring under a species of mental aberration, brought upon him by sudden reverses of fortune and deep distress of mind. The source from whence the above information is derived may be relied upon.

*A Single Day's Adventures.*—The Dover (N. H.) Gazette says there is a man now residing within the limits of that town who has had more events to happen to him in one day than is common. He started from his home sober at 8 o'clock, got drunk before 9 o'clock, got a flogging before 10 o'clock, pulled down a tent before 11 o'clock, got into a lock-up before 12 o'clock, paid seven dollars for sauce, and was released before 1 o'clock. Got drunk before 2 o'clock, fell and injured his leg and was carried home before 3 o'clock, and took an oath before 9 o'clock that he would never drink any more liquor, and has kept his word. He says that no man has greater reason than he has to hate rum, or thank God for having a lame leg, and he might have added for having sense enough to see the cause of all his day's misfortunes, and more courage enough to avoid it in future.

The sudden rise of Wheat in the State of Ohio to ninety five cents per bushel, with a corresponding price in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, is calculated to make a great change in the value of almost every description of property throughout that great and growing district. Six and eight months ago Wheat was down to forty and fifty cents, and in many instances, much below that rate. In that depression, those farmers who were obliged to raise money, sold their Wheat. Those in more affluent circumstances, kept their crops on hand, and in consequence is, that Wheat which was considered scarce, and the remains of the crop light, turns out to be far otherwise. Farmers are now bringing to market the remainder of their crop, and the quantity that is now brought into the markets of the great West, exceeds every calculation. The importance of a rise in the article of Wheat may be estimated from the following statement of the production in the principal Wheat growing State taken from the census of 1840, being the growth of 1839:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ohio, | 17,976,647 |
| Pennsylvania, | 12,872,219 |
| New York, | 12,309,041 |
| Virginia, | 10,010,165 |
| Indiana, | 5,268,864 |
| Illinois, | 4,626,181 |
| Michigan, | 2,896,521 |

By the above table it will be seen that Ohio stands far ahead of any other State, and it is confidently asserted by those familiar with the subject, that the products of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and particularly of the three last named States, has doubled within the last four years. If this is correct, or even if there has been an increase of fifty per cent., the recent advance in the price is of the greatest importance. The rapid stride that the Western States are now making to wealth and greatness, is truly astonishing. No man can traverse that portion of country and not be suprised at the riches and wealth which are constantly developed by the rapidly increasing population that now till the soil and manage the concerns of these rapidly growing States.

The sudden rise of flour here and in the west, has been occasioned in some measure by a demand for the Canada market. Very considerable purchases have been made in Cleveland, Buffalo and Oswego, to go into the British provinces.—*N. Y. Express.*

### FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 4.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, peach, | 40 | a 45 | Lead, bar, | 5 | a |
| Ditto. apple, | 35 | a 40 | Mackerel, hf bl. No. 1 | | |
| Bacon, | 6½ | a 7½ | Molasses, | 23 | a |
| Beeswax, | 25 | a 27 | Oats, | | |
| Butter, | 10 | a 15 | Oil, Linseed, | 75 | a |
| Bale Rope, | 8 | a 10 | Nails, cut, | 5½ | a |
| Coffee, | 9 | a 10 | Powder, keg, | | |
| Cotton, | 5½ | a 6 | Rags, | | |
| Cotton Bag'ng, | | 20 | Sugar, brown, | 6½ | a |
| Corn, | 55 | a 60 | Lump, | | |
| Copperas, | 3 | a 3½ | Loaf, | 15 | a |
| Candles, F. F. | 13½ | a 14 | Salt, | 50 | a |
| Flour, | $4 | a $5 | Sack, | $2¼ | a $ |
| Feathers, | 20 | a 25 | Tallow, | 7 | a |
| Flaxseed, | 80 | a 90 | Tin, box, | | |
| Hides, green, | 4 | a 5 | Tobacco, leaf, | 2 | a |
| dry, | | 10 | Wheat, | 75 | a |
| Iron, | 4½ | a 5 | Whiskey, | 28 | a |
| Lard, | 5 | a 6 | Wool, | 12½ | a |
| Lime, | $1½ | a $2 00 | | | |

DOMESTICS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, | 6¼ cts. |
| 30 inch do. (heavy,) | 6 do. |
| Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, | 13½, 14, 15 and |

REMARKS.—Business has been unusually dull for the last week, and but little Produce of any kind coming to market. Cotton meets with ready sale at 5¾ to 6. Bacon scarce, and sells at 6½ to 7½. Corn sells quick at 55 to 60.

The Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings have advanced to 6¼ cents. The last sales in New York were at 6¼ cents cash, and in Philadelphia at 7 cents 8 months.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 28.

Steam Mill Lumber 10 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 6 75 a 7 25; Timber 3 50 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 1 37 a 4 00; Corn 65 a 70; Salt, coarse, 25 a 30; Rice 2 12 a 2 37.

*Naval Stores.*—Turpentine sold on Saturday at $2; since then it has been going between 1 90 and 1 95. Tar was worth yesterday 1 14.

*Timber, Lumber, &c.*—The recent good demand for timber continues; sales of 4 rafts lately at 3½ to 4½ dls. Lumber is quiet, no sale heard of. R. O. hhd. staves brought 6 and 6½ per M. within a day or two. Country shingles sold this week at 1 50.

*Bacon.*—The market is inactive; hams are more wanted than other kinds; they bring 9 to 9½; sides 7.

*Lard.*—9 and 9½ cts. for barrels and kegs.

*Corn.*—There is considerable afloat; one cargo of 6.000 bushels from New Orleans, and some small lots from the up country. 1000 bushels of latter kind brought 70 cts. this week.—*Chronicle.*

At New York, Cotton 6½ to 7¾; Flour 5 50 to 5 75; Wheat 1 20; Corn 55 to 56; Whiskey 21 to 22; Feathers 19 to 29.

At Augusta, Cotton 5 to 6.

# OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1843.


FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
**HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.**

FOR CONGRESS,
**HENRY W. MILLER.**
*Election on Thursday the 3d of August.*

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

HENRY W. MILLER, the Whig Candidate for Congress, will address the citizens of Cumberland and more, at the following times and places, to-wit:—

At Dewar's Store, on Wednesday the 5th of July.
At Shepherd's, on Thursday the 6th of July.
At Carthage during Moore County Court.

r. Miller will also meet the People of Chatham,
At Farrington's on the 10th July,
At Jones's Grove on the 11th,
At Lassater's on the 12th.
At New Hope Bridge on the 13th,
At Buckhorn on the 14th,
At Haywood on the 15th,

nd so on through the Musters until called off by e appointment at Carthage.

We believe, though we cannot say positively, at Mr. Miller will be at the Gold Mines in Moore Saturday next the 8th inst.

### FOURTH OF JULY.

For the purpose of paying due respect to the reurrence of our National Anniversary, we anticipate e usual period of publication.

The day will be observed here in the usual manr, (except that there will probably be less of inmperance than we *have* known.) The procession ill be formed at 9 o'clock on Rowan Street, under e direction of Capt. J. W. Weisiger, Marshal of e day, and Messrs. Robert King and James W. range, Assistants, and proceed to the Presbyterian hurch, where the Declaration of Independence ill be read by Major John T. Gilmore, and an Oation be delivered by J. G. Shepherd, Esq.

In the afternoon at 4 o'clock, the Washington emperance Society will observe the day by a prossion, Oration, &c.

We cannot do better, on the morning of this day, an to publish that Declaration which, sixty-seven ars ago, was hailed with delight by three millions disenthralled People, which is still fresh in the arts of seventeen millions, and will, we hope, be elebrated, centuries hence, by hundreds of millions.

### DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.
*July* 4, 1776.

A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and to eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation,

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, destruction, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injuries. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity; and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexion and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war; in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

The names of the members who subscribed the above Declaration were as follow, viz:—

*New Hampshire.*—Josiah Bartlett, Wm. Whipple, Matthew Thornton.

*Massachusetts Bay.*—Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

*Rhode Island, &c.*—Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery.

*Connecticut.*—Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

*New York.*—William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris.

*New Jersey.*—Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abram Clark.

*Pennsylvania.*—Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, Jas. Wilson, George Ross.

*Delaware.*—Cesar Rodney, Thomas M'Kean, George Reed.

*Maryland.*—Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thos. Stone, Charles Carroll, *of Carrollton*.

*Virginia.*—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, jun., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

*North Carolina.*—Wm. Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.

*South Carolina.*—Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, jun., Thomas Lynch, jun., Arthur Middleton.

*Georgia.*—Button Gwinn, George Walton, Lyman Hall.

NEW WHEAT.—The first load was brought to town on Friday last by Brooks Harris, Esq., of Chatham, and sold for $1 a bushel. It was of fine quality, as we learn that most of this year's crop is. It is a subject of congratulation, that the crop is now nearly all housed, and beyond the reach of contingency; and that it is more than an average crop in quantity, and better than the average in quality.

DEATHS BY LIGHTNING.—We had a terrific storm on Sunday afternoon last, in the midst of which two valuable young negro men, belonging to Jonathan Evans, Esq. of this county, were killed by lightning. They had taken refuge under a large tree, in the lower part of the town, from which they were invited within doors by an acquaintance, but declined on the plea that they were only stopping for a few minutes; when the tree was struck, and they both instantly killed.

A large tree near the old Paper Mill was shattered during the same storm. We have seldom known so much thunder and lightning during one evening.

We learn that Doyle O'Hanlon, Esq., has a new Steam Boat under way at his landing in this town; that the frame is up, and with his accustomed energy he proposes to have her completed in September next. She is intended for a Company in Cheraw, to be run on the Pee Dee river, will be 127 feet long on deck, 23 feet beam, and 7 feet hold, and will draw but 2 feet water, light, or 4½ feet loaded, will be capable of carrying from 800 to 1000 bales of Cotton.

See Mr. Miller's exposure of another of Gen. Saunders's departures from the truth. Gentlemen of both parties here are amazed at his denial of a fact susceptible of proof by all of the large crowd present at the time. We have heard no voice raised here in support of his denial.

GEN. SAUNDERS'S PAY.—Gen. Saunders, through the Standard, is endeavoring to excuse himself for taking $280 of pay for the five weeks in which he was engaged in attending his Courts, by showing that others besides himself have done likewise. And moreover, that others have charged for more mileage than they were justly entitled to. There is a long article in the Standard for which we suppose the General furnished the materials, if he did not put them in shape. It states the cases of Messrs. Graham, Rayner and Stanly of this State, and Messrs. Barrow, White and Dawson of Louisiana, as compared with his own.

According to this statement, Mr. Graham received $18 more mileage than he was entitled to: Mr. Rayner $65; and Mr. Stanly $52 80; (besides occasional absences.) Mr. Barrow $886 40; Mr. White $665 20; and Mr. Dawson $614 40. (Dawson is the only Locofoco whose case he has cited.)

Now we do not hesitate to say, that let the man who is guilty of such practices belong to what party he may, we would not lift a finger to secure his election, if he were the dearest personal or political friend we have in the world. If Mr. Stanly and Mr. Rayner have plucked Uncle Sam in this way, by a charge of extra mileage, they will doubtless be defeated, and we shall not grieve over their defeat; for of all men in the land, an Honorable Representative of the people in Congress should be above an act of this kind. We are free to say, however, that we do not believe in the truth of the statement. We have convicted Gen. Saunders of too many slips, to believe this tale until we have some further evidence. The man who would go off to Raleigh and put in circulation there a slander, which here, a few days before, he had disavowed his belief of;—the man who could tell the people that cheap blankets,—the poor man's blankets,—were taxed enormously high, and that fine blankets, which the rich only could afford to buy, were taxed but lightly, when the very reverse is the truth;—the man who could deny that the last Session of Congress reduced the appropriations, (exclusive of the Post Office,) to sixteen millions of dollars;—and finally, the man who could deny his having contradicted Mr. Miller here about Mr. Calhoun's introducing the U. S. Bank bill;—is not too good to misrepresent the facts in regard to Messrs. Stanly and Rayner. We require further evidence. But we repeat, that if they have taken more than their rightful pay, we shall not expect their election, nor regret their defeat.

But let not the people of this District, of any party, forget *their* duty in the premises. If Gen. Saunders was absent for five weeks from his seat in Congress, attending his Circuit as a Lawyer, and then charged and received $8 a day, amounting to $280, from the Treasury, from the taxes collected from the people, for the service which he did not perform, he ought to be discarded. His conduct cannot be justified. And we call upon honest men of all parties, at once to put the seal of their displeasure upon the man who is confessedly guilty.

The people of this District have no power to punish Tyler's treachery. They cannot reach Swartwout, and Price, and Harris, and the hundreds of men who have robbed the Treasury of millions. These they cannot reach. But they can reach Romulus M. Saunders, and it is their duty to do it. If the fountain is corrupt, how can they expect the stream to be pure? If Congressmen are not above taking fom the Treasury money to which they are not entitled, why should we expect Collectors, Receivers, and Paymasters to be? How can we hope for a rigid system of accountability, if those whose duty it is to exact it are themselves obnoxious to reproach?

The system of public plunder must be arrested. There is no better place to begin the Reform than in the Congress. And there are no better Reformers than the People themselves. We call upon them now to do their duty. Gen. Saunders admits that he has drawn pay for five weeks in which he was engaged in his private business. His only justification is, that others did likewise. Is this a sufficient reason? The people must answer at the polls.

DELEGATES TO THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The following Delegates have been appointed by the Whig Convention of Georgia, to represent that State in the National Convention at Baltimore in May next, viz: Judge Berrien, Wm. C. Dawson, Thos. Butler King, Lott Warren, Robert A. Toombs, Jas. S. Calhoun, A. H. Kenan, F. M. Robinson, Joshua Hill, and A. R. Wright.

They were unanimously instructed to vote for Henry Clay for President, and for John M. Berrien for Vice President.

T. L. Dicky has been selected as a Delegate from the 4th District of Illinois.

John Peck from the third District of Vermont.

Both instructed to vote for Henry Clay.

A GREAT CROP.—Col. John N. Williams, of Society Hill, S. C., made last year 1222 bales of Cotton of 300 lbs. each, from 950 acres of land,—besides provisions in abundance, and a boat load or so of Corn for market. He is owner of a Cotton Factory, too, in which he works a large number of his slaves.

The person who, under the signature of "A. B." at Westville, Miss. forwarded a notice for publication of a Marriage, is informed that we have had reason to refuse the publication of all notices of that kind which are not accompanied by a responsible name.

QUEER DEFENCE.—The only defence yet attempted of Gen. Saunders's sacrificing the dignity and respectability of his station as a Member of Congress to his own greedy avarice, by charging the widows and orphans of Revolutionary Soldiers 10 per cent. for getting their claims allowed at Washington, is, that Mr. Miller actually charged a fee, (which the Standard says was extravagant, but does not say how much it was,) "for *preparing* papers for a Pensioner," and actually sued for his fee, and afterwards compromised the suit.

We suppose that the "Democracy" can see the similarity of the cases, though we cannot. Mr. Miller is a practising Lawyer, and in that capacity performed a service for which he was entitled to pay. His client failing to pay, we suppose that he had the same right that every other man has, to sue for the debt due him. And as is very often done, to avoid delay and expense, he compromised his claim.

Gen. Saunders, on the contrary, had nothing to do with the preparation of papers. He had no professional duty to perform; but after the papers were prepared, his constituents asked him to get them allowed at Washington; and for this service, which he was bound by every consideration of duty and propriety to perform gratuitously, he demanded 10 per cent. of the entire amount of the claims.

"General Saunders then discussed with great force the Tariff question. He denied, in express terms, that he or any democrat was for *direct taxation;* that it was the Whigs who went for a public debt and high taxation; that his opponent and the Federal Whigs were for a Tariff for revenue, discriminating for the benefit of the manufacturer, both as to what he had to sell and to buy, whilst he and the democratic party were for a Tariff for revenue, discriminating in favor of the producer and the consumer, enabling the farmer to sell at the highest prices and to buy at the lowest. This was the point of difference between the two great parties, and it was idle for his opponent to seek to avoid it."

The above is from the Raleigh Standard's account of the discussion between Messrs. Miller and Saunders at that place. We ask for it the reader's most careful attention. When he was down here, Gen. Saunders was *opposed to all discrimination*, and dwelt with much earnestness upon the enormity of incidental or indirect profection, and was totally opposed to doing any thing indirectly which it was not right to do directly. But in a purely agricultural community, as Wake is, the General is in favor of discrimination, and in favor of discrimination for the benefit of a particular class, against which principle the Locofocos would move heaven and earth, if you would believe them. It is all right, according to his notion at Raleigh, to discriminate in favor of his particular constituents, who are farmers, and in favor of nobody else. So the Locofocos in Louisiana assert that it is right to discriminate in favor of the Sugar planter and no one else; whilst the Locofoco in New England will tell you that it is right to discriminate in favor of Manufacturers, and no one else. And this is all principle! Locofoco principle! Preserve us from such principle!

The Whigs are in favor of a Tariff which will produce all the revenue needed for an economical administration of the government; and which will discriminate in favor of every branch of American industry,—Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing. They are not in favor of a public debt or of high taxation, and Gen. Saunders knew that he wronged them when he said they were. No party in this country is in favor of either. And when Gen. Saunders said that neither he nor any Democrat was in favor of Direct Taxation, he again asserted what he must have known to be untrue. His friend, with whom he has served the three last sessions in Congress, Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, a leading Calhoun man, has publicly and repeatedly avowed himself, in his speeches in Congress and elsewhere, in favor of direct taxation. So did Mr. Larue, the orator of a late Locofoco meeting in New Orleans. So have others of the party.

One has only to examine the Tariff law passed last year by the Whigs to see that they are not, like Gen. Saunders, in favor of discrimination for the benefit of one class alone, but that they have discriminated in favor of all classes.

The very first article of that law, which Gen. Saunders cannot be ignorant of, since he voted on it and spoke against it, imposes a duty of three cents a pound *and* 30 per cent. ad valorem, on all wool unmanufactured of the value of 7 cents a pound and upwards. For whose benefit is this tax? Gen. Saunders says for the benefit of the manufacturer; for he says the Whigs discriminate in his favor "both as to what he has to sell *and what he has to buy.*" But according to the Locofoco doctrine, that duties raise prices, this duty must raise the price, and thus benefit every man who makes wool of the value of 7 cents a pound, and *injure* the manufacturer who works it up.

Then cotton unmanufactured, cannot be brought to this country from any foreign country, without paying a tax of 3 cents a pound.

Then there is a tax on unmanufactured hemp, of $40 per ton. On unmanufactured Flax, $20 per ton. Coal, $1 75 per ton. All Lumber, Timber, Staves, &c. 30 per cent. ad valorem. Sugar 2½ cents a pound. Tallow 1 cent a pound. Beeswax 15 per cent. Oranges and lemons 20 per cent. Beef and Pork, two cents a pound. Bacon 3 cents a pound. Cheese, 9 cents a pound. Butter 5 cents a pound. Lard 3 cents a pound. Wheat 25 cents a bushel. Rye 15 cents; Oats 10 cents; Corn 10 cents a bushel. Flour 75 cents per 112 pounds. Potatoes 10 cents a bushel. Brandy $1 a gallon; other spirits, 60 to 90 cents per gallon. Tobacco 30 per cent. &c &c.

Now the importation from foreign countries, of all these agricultural products is taxed by this Whig Tariff, and according to Locofoco doctrine the articles themselves which are raised in this country are increased in value just so much. Cotton for instance, (if we believe the identical argument they use against duties in favor of manufactures,) is increased in price 3 cents a pound; Corn 10 cents; Wheat 25 cents, Wool worth 15 cents, 8 cents; Bacon 3 cents; and so on. We say that according to their doctrine that the duty increases the price of the article to the full amount of that duty, the farmers who produce the above articles, are enabled to get just so much more for their produce than they would do without the Tariff. But as the assertion would be ridiculous, we do not make it. Every farmer knows that it is not true. The Locofocos, however, who know equally well that it is not true as applied to manufactures, assert it without hesitation or scruple, because they think many of their hearers know too little about manufactures to detect the imposition.

The same Tariff gives incidental protection to the various branches of mechanical labor, even to the seamstress, for it lays a duty on ready made clothes On shoes, boots, hats, tin ware, and various other mechanical branches, duties are laid; and if it increases the price of those articles, who benefits by that increase but our own mechanics, instead of those of other countries?

Away then with the Demagogue who would make a Tariff for the benefit of one class only. The true policy is, to give incidental protection to every branch of American industry, as the Whig Tariff does.

The Editor of the Cheraw Gazette, unable to find the "documents" to sustain his various assertions which we lately took the trouble to disprove, turns upon us with an ill-tempered abusive article, in which he condescends to employ the gross personal slander of the North Carolinian, in aid of his own splenetic effusion. We hope he is by this time heartily ashamed of such a refuge from a discussion which has been conducted in perfect good temper on our part, and in which, we presume, our only offence has been, that we presented an array of *facts* which the Editor could not disprove. He says we "delight in controversy." If so, why is it that we so seldom notice the attacks of the Gazette's fellow-laborer in this town, the North Carolinian?—The truth is, that we constantly see so many crude notions, so many false facts, so much humbug, and so much ignorance, palmed off upon the Locofocracy, by its organs, that it is impossible for one who feels his responsibility as a conductor of a public journal, to sit idly by and let it all pass for what it is not. We do like,—it is our duty—to discuss political questions; and never better than in the respectful language and temper in which that discussion *had* been carried on between the Gazette and the Observer. To show him that we have no disposition for controversy of the kind which he *now* indulges in, we will not "*annoy*" him any further, except to say, that when he gets "the documents" of which he has so often spoken, to prove the exchanges "better now than at any time during the existence of a U. S. Bank," &c. &c. we shall be glad to hear of them.

FLORAL CURIOSITIES.—A gentleman from Bladen has presented us with a Green Rose, which was produced by setting out a common daily rose bush in the spot from which a Sumach bush had just been removed, and it is supposed that the roots of the two mingled.

A gentleman in this town has two Dahlias, of entirely different colors, growing on the same stalk.

CURIOUS STATISTICS.—A writer in the Southern Literary Messenger has compiled from the Census of 1840, a table showing the number of Insane and Idiot persons in the United States, among the different classes, white, free colored and slaves.

From this it appears, that there are 14 507 white insane and idiots, out of a white population of 14,189 709,—or 1 to every 978 persons;—

1 737 slaves and free colored, out of a population of 2 788 573 in the Slave States,—or 1 to every 1,605;—

And 1,189 free colored, out of a population of 170 720 in the Free States,—or 1 to every 143.

This extraordinary disparity between the colored in the Slave and Free States, exists with little variation throughout their whole extent. What is its cause? What but that the slaves are better treated and are more comfortable and happy than the free blacks in the Free States?

The largest proportion of Insane whites is in Rhode Island, where there is 1 to every 520; the smallest in Iowa, 1 to every 6,132. Indeed, all the new States and Territories have much smaller proportions than the old States. North Carolina has 580, or 1 to every 836. Of colored 221, or 1 to every 1210.

*Money Market.*—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Wednesday says:

"Money continues very abundant, and the wants of trade being very limited, this abundance must continue to increase. On the 1st July a very large amount will be paid out here and elsewhere in the shape of dividends, besides the redemption of $7 000,000 Treasury notes, which will doubtless be replaced by a foreign loan. The position of the country has changed very much within a short period. We manufacture more and import less than formerly, while our exports are greatly increased by the addition of provisions and cotton fabrics. If this state of things continues, and we see no reason to apprehend a change, the tide of bullion must continue to flow into the country and the rates of interest become as low, if not lower, than those of London and Amsterdam."

The Loan of $7,000,000 advertised for by the Secretary of the Treasury has been taken as follows: By John Ward & Co., for selves and others, $6,500,000 at 101 1, or one hundred and one dollars and one cent for each hundred dollars of a five per cent. stock. The balance of the loan ($500 000) was taken by various bidders—$200 000 in Philadelphia at $2 37 per cent prem. and the rest at various rates from that point down to the bid of John Ward & Co. As far as we can learn not a dollar has been taken for foreign account. American capital absorbs this seven millions and probably the larger portion of the previous loan. Considerable amounts of the loan have been resold to-day at from 2 to 3 per cent. premium, closing at the latter price. It is reported that $2,000,000 of the amount subscribed by John Ward & Co. is for Boston capitalists. The agent of one of the heaviest London houses has $500,000, but it is, we understand, on his own account, to be resold here.

The Loco-Focos of the Louisville District Ky., by fomenting a local feud among the Whigs, were enabled to elect an irregular candidate named James C. Sprigg to the last Congress. There he proved a more abandoned drunkard than he was at home, and got a piece of his ear bit off in a drunken fight with one of the low rowdies with whom he associated. With this certificate of honorable character and conduct, he went home; and we see that the Loco-Focos, having ineffectually attempted to run a man of their own party, have again adopted this fellow as their candidate! We do trust there is decency in the District to prevent his election.—*New York Tribune.*

*Progress of Sycophancy.*—The foolish son of the President, who spoils blank verse, spouts blank prose at Irish repeal meetings, and is, or is reported to be, omnipotent in the disposal of the appointing power, is spoken of in the Boston American (a Tyler concern) as the *Hon!* Robert Tyler!—*N. Y. American.*

## POSTSCRIPT.

BROKE JAIL.—The Spencers, father and son, who were confined in the Jail of Montgomery county on a charge of burning the Court House, have made their escape by cutting a hole through the wall of the dungeon.

Gen. Eustis, of the Army, died at Portland, Me., on the 27th ult.

VERY LATE.—The Great Western brings Liverpool dates to the 17th ult. The Irish agitation and disaffection are said to have been exaggerated. The prospect of harvest is good.

The Cotton trade is dull; spinners the only purchasers; the immense crop has put a stop to all speculation; and the arrivals from the U. States are so great that it is difficult to find storage room. Prices are ¼d lower than on the 3d of June. Uplands 3¾ to 5¼.

John Nelson, of Baltimore, has been appointed Attorney General of the U. S. He is a Locofoco, and has talents suited to the office.

MARRIED.

In Wilmington, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. Mr. McNair, Mr. GEORGE S. GILLESPIE, of Elizabeth Town, Bladen county, to Miss ELIZA C. ROBESON.

DIED,

At McNeill's Ferry, in this county, on Saturday the 17th ult. after a lingering illness of nearly a year, Mrs. GRISSELLA McNEILL, relict of Neill McNeill, Esq. aged about 70.

At Northampton, Mass., on the 21st ult., Mrs. SARAH EDWARDS, wife of Timothy Edwards, of Jersey City, aged 54.

In Raleigh, on the 22d ult., in the 81st year of her age, Mrs. PHŒBE THOMPSON, mother of William Thompson, Esq.

## Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS,

June 22.—Br. brig Grand Turk from New York.
23.—Schr. Forest from New Orleans.

DEPARTURES.

June 22.—Schr. Amelia for New York. 24.—Brig Ellen for New London. 25.—Br. brig Only Son for St. Christophers. 26.—Brig Albert Perkins for Saco. 27.—Schrs. A. F. Thorn for New York, Regulus for do., Ellen for Philadelphia.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Wednesday last, Steamer Fayetteville, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, Beaver Creek Co., John D. Starr, E. J. Hale, Cannon Caison, C. T. Haigh & Son, H. L. Myrover, Gardner & McKethan, Jones & Dunn, B. Rose, M. N. Leary, and J. & J. Kyle, of this place; and for Cane Creek Co., Theophilus Falls, Richard C. Rhodes, R. Gorrell, J. & W. Murphy, Cress & Boger, J. Murphy & Co., G. W. Brown & Co., S. C. Coffin, Bogle & Gaither, Messrs. Allen, and F. Fentriss, of the interior.

Also, on Thursday last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for J. Martine, C. P. Mallett, J. A. McRae, E. W. Willkings, J. R. Gee, Mrs. E. McIntyre, and G. McNeill, of this town; and for M. B. Gillis of the interior.


## NOTICE.

I WILL offer at public sale, on Thursday, the 20th day of July, at the residence of Jonathan Evans, Jr., all his interest, which is one-sixth part of half of a tract of LAND, known as the Blocker Land, on the East side of Cape Fear River, 5 miles below the Clarendon bridge, containing in all about 580 acres. Also, on Friday the 21st of July, I will sell at the Market House in Fayetteville, TWELVE SHARES OF CAPE FEAR BANK STOCK. Terms of sale 90 days. Note at Bank, with approved security, will be required.

JAMES EVANS, Trustee
of Jonathan Evans, Jr.

*June* 28, 1843. 61-3w

## HICKORY SPRING,

SITUATED in the County of Chatham, North Carolina, eighteen miles South West of Pittsborough, so well known for its medicinal virtues, is now in good repair; and the Subscriber is ready for the reception of visiters. The Proprietor thinks it entirely unnecessary to add words or certificates to recommend the Water, as the many cures which it has performed will sufficiently recommend to invalids the virtues of the Water in many diseases, particularly Dyspepsia.

TERMS OF BOARD.

Ninety cents per day; five dollars and fifty cents per week. Children and servants half price. Horses fifty cents per day.

Cold shower, and warm Baths prepared at the shortest notice. WM. BOWEN.

N. B. Invalids can always have the advantage of the advice of a regular bred Physician, as one is residing at the Spring.

*June* 20, 1843. 61-3w

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my ward DUNCAN McFARLAND, has absented himself from my residence without leave, and I have reason to believe was induced or decoyed by some designing persons or self-constituted Guardian: I hereby caution and forewarn all persons from harboring or entertaining him, as the rigor of the law will be enforced.

WM. W. McFARLAND.

*Laurel Hill, N. C., June* 26, 1843. 61-3w


## State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term*, 1843.

Joseph R. Kemp *vs.* Griffith J. Streety.

Original Attachment levied on fifty acres of Land, more or less, lying on the North East side of Cape Fear River, adjoining the lands of John W. Rinaldi and others; also one-half of a Town Lot in Elizabeth Town, as the property of Defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that G. J. Streety, the Defendant in this case, has removed from this State, or so conceals himself that the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving him notice of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in August next, and replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the Land and Town Lot levied on be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday in May, 1843, and of American Independence the 67th year.

DAVID LEWIS *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 61-6w

## State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term*, 1843.

Daniel McDonald *vs.* Malcom McDonald, Arch'd McDonald, and Nancy Murphy.

Petition to prove the Last Will and Testament of D. McDonald, dec'd, in due and solemn form.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that some of the Defendants live out of the State: It is Ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that they be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday in May, 1843, and of American Independence the 67th year.

DAVID LEWIS, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv $2 50.] 61-6w

## State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term*, 1843.

Nancy McKay, Anthony F. Toon and wife Mary, Wm. M. Baldwin and wife Margaret, Duncan McKethan and wife Euphemia, Jesse Jones and wife Flora, and John McKay, heirs at law of Dugald McKay, dec'd, *vs.* Neill McKay.

Petition for Division of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Neill McKay, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Neill McKay to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday in May, 1843, and of American Independence the 67th year.

DAVID LEWIS, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 61-6w

## FOR SALE.

**1000** SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, 3ale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

*October* 20, 1841. 72tf

## COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

*November* 14, 1842. 28-tf

## ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

*Fayetteville, October* 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the late Bank. E. S.

## FOR SALE.

**20** CASES (2 dozen.) Fine Old Madeira Wine,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines
10 bbls. Calcined Plaister,
5 casks ground do.
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

*December* 27, 1842. 34-tf

## BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.

*July* 11, 1842. 10tf

## PEARL STREET HOUSE,

**NO. 88 PEARL STREET.**

**Terms reduced to $1 25 pr. day.**

THIS spacious establishment, situated in the centre of the commercial part of the city, fronting on Pearl and Water Streets, is now in complete order for the reception of its guests. This extensive Hotel is arranged upon a new and improved plan, with a spacious EXCHANGE ROOM, DINING PARLORS, and large and AIRY SLEEPING ROOMS, together with every convenience for promoting the health and comfort of its boarders. J. M. FLINT, who has been its proprietor for years, has now associated with him Mr. W. F. LEONARD, and the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of J. M. FLINT & CO. Tendering many thanks to the public generally, for the liberal encouragement already shown this house, the Subscribers hope, by their attention and exertions, to receive a continuance of their custom and friendship.

J. M. FLINT.
W. F. LEONARD.

*New York, Feb'y* 18, 1843. 42-6m

## THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000.

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Directors.
Wm. E. Mayhew, Charles R. Pearce,
William H. Beatty, Thos. R. Matthews,
William C. Shaw, G. W. Richardson,
James I. Corner, Johns Hopkins,
John Dushane,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

*September* 26, 1842. 21tf

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

### GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

**500** SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes
Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's.)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

## Cotton Yarns—price reduced.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 13½ cents, cash.

*February* 18, 1843. 42tf

## *Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER is opening, at the Store next door to Messrs. J. Huske & Son, a complete assortment of **DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.,** selected with great care by himself, in the New York market. Physicians and Merchants from the Country are requested to call. The citizens of Fayetteville are assured that all orders from them will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,
*Chemist and Druggist.*

*Fayetteville, June* 13, 1843. 58-tf

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, on the 7th day of June, 1843, taken Letters of Administration according to law, on the Estate of Dr. James C. Smith, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said Estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors to said Estate are requested to make payment immediately.

WM. T. SMITH, Adm'r.

*June* 10, 1843. 58-1m

## Received per Cotton Plant,

**60** BAGS prime RIO COFFEE,
20 do do Laguira ditto.
For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.

*June* 5, 1843. 57tf

## LARGE SALE OF Valuable PROPERTY.

THE Subscriber, being under the necessity of closing his present business, will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 6th day of July next, if not disposed of at Private Sale, ALL HIS REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, to-wit:—

**NINE VALUABLE SLAVES,**

Comprising 1 Man, 3 Women, and 5 Boys & Girls.
All his Household Furniture.
2 Horses and 6 head of Cattle.
1 two horse Wagon and 1 Cart and Gear.
Sundry Plantation Tools.
A small stock of Coach-maker's Materials, and sundry articles of Store Furniture, Paints, &c.

## REAL ESTATE.

His Dwelling House and Lot on Dick Street, containing 1 1 6 acres, well improved.

1 vacant Lot on Hay Street, now leased to John W. Baker, 48 feet 6 inches front on Hay Street.

1 other vacant Lot on Hay street, joining Charles T. Haigh, Esq., 48 feet 6 inches front on Hay street.

1 other vacant Lot on Hay street, joining the above, 39 ft. 10 in. front on Hay street.

100 acres of Land, on the waters of Black River and Silver Run.

Also, a desirable SUMMER RESIDENCE, 3 miles from town, on the Chatham Road, with about 260 acres of Land.

The above Property will be sold on a liberal credit, which will be made known on the day of Sale.

JAMES BAKER.

*Fayetteville, May* 31, 1843. 56ts

## NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

*Fayetteville, Feb'y* 6, 1843. 40tf

## NEW GOODS.

### WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS just received from New York, a large and desirable lot of Foreign and Domestic

### DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes and Boots, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Paints, &c.

For items and particulars, please call soon and see.

*Fayetteville, May* 10, 1843. 53 6m

## SELLING OUT at COST.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, respectfully invites the attention of their town and country customers, and all who buy Goods in Fayetteville, to their extensive, well assorted, and FRESH STOCK OF GOODS.

As usual, we have on hand a well selected supply of

### DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Drugs and Medicines, Stationary, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c. &c.

Our country customers will continue their transactions as heretofore, and will be furnished at prices decidedly lower than ever.

Cash purchasers will find our Goods very low, as we are determined to *Sell Out at Cost!*

J. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.

*Fayetteville, April* 22, 1843. 51tf

## McCALLUM & CLARK, TAILORS.

(SUCCESSORS OF H. ERAMBERT.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their New Stand, on Hay street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For making corded or bound Coat, | | $10 00 |
| | plain ditto, | 8 00 |
| Pantaloons, plain, | | 1 50 |
| Vest, plain, | | 1 50 |

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.

*Fayetteville, Dec.* 31, 1842. 39tf

## A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and on his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and we they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.

*December* 31, 1842. 39tf

## TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

*February* 10, 1842. 44-tf

## NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE undersigned having been appointed Commissioners to contract for the building of a *fire proof* Court House in the town of Pittsborough, in Chatham County, will receive Sealed Proposals until the 10th day of July next.

All persons making proposals will accompany their bids with a plan and specification. The Commissioners having agreed on no particular one except that the building is to be about 65 feet long and 45 feet wide, with 6 Offices below and a Court Room and 2 Jury rooms above. The Contractor to furnish all the materials, which are to be of the best quality, and the whole Job to be completed in an architectural and workmanlike manner. The foundation will be of Stone, and the balance of the Building of Brick. Payments will be made as the work progresses. Bond with approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the Contract.

GEO. W. THOMPSON,
ISAIAH BURNETT,
CHARLES LUTTERLOH,
HENRY A. LONDON,
JOSEPH BYNUM,
*Commissioners.*

*Pittsborough, June* 5, 1843. 57tf

The Raleigh Standard and Raleigh Register, Greensborough Patriot and Petersburg Intelligencer will insert 4 times and forward accounts to H. A. London for payment.

## State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.—*Court of Equity.*

John T. Moorman and others, vs. Jacob Lamply and wife Hannah, Wiley Stricklin and wife Mary, Ruth Webb, William Webb and wife Sarah, Abner Ely and wife Celia, and Sarah Moorman, heirs at law of John Moorman, deceased.

Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Jacob Lamply and wife Hannah, Wiley Stricklin and wife Mary, Ruth Webb, William Webb and wife Sarah, and Abner Ely and wife Celia, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear before the Honorable our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John W. Cameron, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1843, and the 67th of American Independence.

JOHN W. CAMERON, *C. M. E.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.]

## State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.—*Court of Equity.*

Walter Mask and others, vs. Amos Dumas and wife Drucilla, John Agee, Joseph Agee, Philip Agee, Noah Agee, and Hercules Agee, heirs at law of Noah Agee, deceased; and Joseph Agee and Drucilla Agee, heirs at law of Joseph Agee, dec'd.

Petition for Sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Amos Dumas and wife Drucilla, John Agee, Joseph Agee, Philip Agee, Noah Agee, and Hercules Agee, heirs at law of Noah Agee, deceased; and Joseph Agee and Drucilla Agee, heirs at law of Joseph Agee, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear before the Honorable our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition be heard ex parte.

Witness, John W. Cameron, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1843, and the 67th of American Independence.

JOHN W. CAMERON, *C. M. E.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.]

## PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

### Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

### Peters' Cough Lozenges.

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

### Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

*May* 1, 1843. 52tf

## Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

*Encourage Home Manufactures.*

## GARDNER & McKETHAN, CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

*May* 16, 1843. 54tf

## TO THE WORLD!!

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts, accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot: the human heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feels himself a cripple, the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of diseases cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system:—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills there has a new medicine dawned upon the world; and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of

### SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus. The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it throughout the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlightened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is destined to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its object relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered—and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Honor Robert H. Morris, Mayor of the city of New York:

NEW YORK, August 23, 1842.

*Gentlemen:* A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory, ever constant in the task, brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with agony—the only voice that came from my lips the voice of groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity, and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician; but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg, accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point. The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last: the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly protruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had become much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months. By the time I had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before my God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe this statement, for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, those dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

THOMAS TURNER, 43 Anthony street.

*City and County of New York, ss:* I hereby certify that on this 26th day of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true. ROBT. H. MORRIS,
Mayor of the City of New York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation, I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN,
Pastor of the M. E. Church, Duane st.

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant,
Corner of Church and Leonard sts.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer,
Corner of Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC L. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine:

NEW YORK, August 3, 1842.

MESSRS. SANDS—*Gentlemen:* Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted, make known to the world the inestimable benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which after proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me.' From the time first mentioned, down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost hopeless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near $3,000 in travelling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure.

PAUL BURDOCK.

IT'S OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT.—Let the following speak for itself:

NEW YORK, August 16, 1842.

MESSRS. SANDS—*Gentlemen:* Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. I became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously affected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge of matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease continued to grow worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it, and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them much suffering and expense.—Those wishing to learn further particulars concerning my case, will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chamber street, New York.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

EDWARD J. HALE, Agent, by special appointment for the Proprietors, for Fayetteville and vicinity. B. Oates, Charlotte, N. C: Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C: Haviland, Risby & Co., Augusta, Geo.: Mowly & Co., Mobile, Ala.

*February* 10, 1843. 47-cow1Y

## For sale by the Subscriber

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Cradle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

*January* 31, 1843. 39tf

WANTED.—3 to 5,000 pounds WOOL. J. D. WILLIAMS.

*May* 16, 1843. 54-tf

## MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

*Fayetteville, June* 18, 1844. 59tf

## F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Hale, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

***Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.***

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

*January* 28, 1843. 39-1Y

A few bushels Red Clover Seed for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

*March* 28, 1843. 47tf

## COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

*June* 7, 1843. 57tf

## SAND-HILL RESIDENCE.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE for Rent for the ensuing Summer, or for the whole year. Terms $50 a year, or $12 a month for the Summer months. Apply to

C. B. MALLETT.

*May* 23, 1843. 55tf

## GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment in monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 12, 1837. 58tf

## SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of his Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

## GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, White lows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

## Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

## NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

### OLD LINE.

*To sail punctually every week during the year.*

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

*July* 24, 1841. 60-tf.

## OWEN HOUSTON,

*Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,*

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

**MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,**

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

*September* 4, 1841. 66tf

## Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.